



T.C. Ölçme, Seçme ve Yerleştirme Merkezi

YÜKSEKÖĞRETİM KURUMLARI

**YABANCI DİL
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**İNGİLİZCE
SOSYAL BİLİMLER**

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1

Many people were shocked by the violence and wars during the 1960s but just then the hippie movement was born with the --- of a laid-back lifestyle of peace, love, and mutual understanding.

- A) promotion
- B) intervention
- C) confusion
- D) treatment
- E) hesitation

2

Increased exposure to fashion trends through pop culture and marketing devices has progressively lowered the age of children's own --- in the selection of their own wardrobes.

- A) involvement
- B) resentment
- C) captivity
- D) accusation
- E) suspension

3

Adults in some communities simplify what they say according to children's perceived understanding, using --- 'baby talk' to facilitate early communication.

- A) profound
- B) compatible
- C) assertive
- D) distinctive
- E) negligible

4

Thanks to the advances in technology, a journey that once took weeks by land or sea can now be made by air in hours, while huge amounts of data can be transmitted almost --- across the world, at the click of a computer mouse.

- A) massively
- B) deliberately
- C) instantaneously
- D) preferably
- E) secretly

5

Despite several generations of Western influence, Maori society has generally --- a positive view towards older people, affording them status and expecting them to fulfil certain defined roles on behalf of the family, tribe, and community.

- A) retained
- B) denied
- C) exploited
- D) provoked
- E) separated

6

Behavioural genetics research involves --- how much of schizophrenia and other disorders is due to the influence of genes and how much is due to environmental factors.

- A) making up
- B) fighting off
- C) giving away
- D) working out
- E) bringing about

7

By the early 1800s, naturalists and early scientists --- a good body of artefacts and archaeological knowledge and --- it to interpret humanity's past in an orderly fashion.

- A) were going to accumulate / had used
- B) had accumulated / were using
- C) would accumulate / should have used
- D) accumulated / would have used
- E) used to accumulate / are using

8

The artichoke, related to the wild thistle and coming from the Middle East, --- its appearance in Italy as an edible vegetable in the 1500s, but its origins --- farther back to ancient Greece.

- A) would make / must be traced
- B) made / can be traced
- C) makes / should have been traced
- D) has made / might be traced
- E) had made / need to be traced

9

The effects of aging --- intellectual and cognitive functioning are investigated by research approaches --- the psychometric, biological, and information-processing levels.

- A) in / among
- B) on / at
- C) with / for
- D) between / of
- E) to / from

10

Most children --- English-speaking countries can get by entirely --- English, so relatively few of them ever learn a second language really well.

- A) for / to
- B) through / on
- C) at / over
- D) from / with
- E) around / off

11

Nomadic Scythians who rode --- the Eurasian steppe in the first millennium BCE were renowned --- their horsemanship.

- A) through / at
- B) across / for
- C) along / with
- D) beyond / in
- E) against / about

12

--- the production of most goods took place on a limited basis during the Renaissance, three industries including textiles, building construction, and mining operated on a larger scale.

- A) Because
- B) As long as
- C) While
- D) If
- E) Just as

13

--- there are images of knights fighting on horseback, because of the weight and bulk of armour, it is possible that much of the combat took place on foot and horses were used for transportation to the battleground and pursuit afterwards.

- A) Whenever
- B) Although
- C) Until
- D) Given that
- E) As soon as

14

Roughly half of Türkiye's olive oil is exported; ---, people can rarely see it sold in stores outside of the country as major producers in Italy and Spain sell the olive oil under their own brand names.

- A) similarly
- B) for example
- C) however
- D) thus
- E) otherwise

15

Psychotherapists recommend that anyone witnessing a bullying incident support the victim --- they will not have to confront the issue alone.

- A) although
- B) so that
- C) just as
- D) after
- E) when

16

--- clay vessels often break into numerous small fragments, those fragments are virtually indestructible and can be preserved in the ground for up to 10,000 years.

- A) Since
- B) Whether
- C) Even if
- D) As if
- E) Provided that

17

In 1876, British academic journals described animal behaviour --- physiological response to stimuli, with no mention of any psychological consequences.

- A) other than
- B) in terms of
- C) in need of
- D) owing to
- E) as well as

18

--- the Hollywood industry taking over the world, it also established a world standard known as the Classical Hollywood Narrative Style.

- A) Contrary to
- B) Regardless of
- C) In comparison with
- D) In addition to
- E) Instead of

19

--- a group feels that it is bound together and tightly organised --- power the group has over its members.

- A) Neither / nor
- B) The more / the more
- C) Whether / or
- D) Either / or
- E) Not only / but also

CLOZE I

Self-regulation is the process whereby students activate, modify, and sustain thoughts and behaviours that are systematically directed towards achieving personal learning goals. Self-regulation is (21)--- in learners who are both goal-oriented and self-directed; that is, during learning, self-regulated students plan, monitor, and evaluate learning strategies so that they progress towards, and attain, specific learning goals. (22)--- interest in self-regulation has increased over the last decade, individuals have been encouraged to become educated on their own for more than two centuries, primarily by undertaking personal programmes of reading. Historically, as part of these efforts, recommendations have been made (23)--- increasing learners' use of self-directed learning strategies. Like other skills, self-regulation skills (24)---; they do not develop automatically as people become older. However, instructional interventions can build and enhance these skills in learners who have not yet developed their full capacity (25)--- self-regulation.

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 21 | 22 | 23 |
| A) evident | A) As if | A) as a result of |
| B) temporary | B) As long as | B) regardless of |
| C) tough | C) Because | C) with the aim of |
| D) conceptual | D) Until | D) contrary to |
| E) disruptive | E) Although | E) except for |

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------|
| 24 | 25 |
| A) would be learned | A) upon |
| B) must be learned | B) into |
| C) might have been learned | C) off |
| D) were being learned | D) for |
| E) could have been learned | E) against |

20

Experiencing maltreatment is associated with deficits in children's cognitive development, --- also directly affects academic performance and school achievement.

- A) what
- B) which
- C) whose
- D) why
- E) where

CLOZE II

Demosthenes, a native of the city of Athens, was considered by ancient writers to be Greece's greatest speech writer and orator. There was no legal profession in ancient Greece at the time. People who went to court (26)--- their own arguments to the jury, and those who needed help hired speech writers. Able to write strong, persuasive speeches, Demosthenes (27)--- to be a master of rhetoric. With great skill, he blended half-truths, attacks on his opponents, emotional appeals, and vivid, direct language into powerful speeches. Demosthenes wrote speeches for clients involved in private lawsuits and in public criminal trials, and he delivered some (28)--- court himself. Demosthenes published some of his speeches as advertisements (29)--- attracting new clients. His abilities were widely praised, but (30)--- his reputation grew, he also made enemies.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| 26 | 27 |
| A) would have presented | A) proved |
| B) may present | B) refused |
| C) had to present | C) failed |
| D) ought to present | D) pretended |
| E) should have presented | E) challenged |

- | | | |
|-----------|--------------------|--------------|
| 28 | 29 | 30 |
| A) over | A) irrespective of | A) unless |
| B) in | B) as regards | B) although |
| C) from | C) for the sake of | C) whether |
| D) about | D) in virtue of | D) in case |
| E) along | E) on account of | E) as though |

31

Since meat was not only very expensive but also prohibited during meatless fasting days in Russia in the 1800s, ---.

- A) Russians adopted mushrooms and some other vegetables containing protein as meat substitutes
- B) the Russian government included cookery lessons in the curriculum of primary schools
- C) residents in Russian cities had better access to fish and poultry more than to dairy products
- D) it was very common for a Russian to work in a slaughterhouse in those years
- E) a typical Russian elderly would suffer from heart problems as a result of overconsuming fatty meat

32

Because commuter students spend limited time on campus to create relationships with other students and staff, ---.

- A) residential ones live, eat, study, and socialise together in the dormitory
- B) they tend to be knowledgeable about life on campus and the best places to spend time
- C) they can attend any type of higher education institution, from public universities to private colleges
- D) those students range in age from the traditional college student to the older adult
- E) they have fewer opportunities to engage in quality interactions with these individuals

33

Although there may be some negative consequences associated with having extremely high self-esteem, ---.

- A) most people with a high level of such a personal quality lead happy and productive lives
- B) these unwanted outcomes deeply affect one's life and may lead to irreversible losses
- C) people with high self-esteem are prone to self-regulatory failure in certain situations
- D) self-esteem is a cognitive style that develops through early socialisation experiences
- E) the interesting question about it is what allows people to hold such a positive view of themselves

34

Whereas it was initially thought that the Harappan civilisation was destroyed by the invading Indo-Aryan tribes, ---.

- A) very little is known of the military victories of this first recorded South Asian civilisation
- B) current research posits that environmental factors caused its demise around 1900 BCE
- C) the fact that it possessed citadels and walled cities seems to indicate a need for military protection
- D) the Harappans had rudimentary bronze weaponry, mostly swords, spearheads and arrowheads
- E) the numerous Aryan tribes were not peaceful and were in constant conflict with one another

35

Although ideas about medicine were undergoing change in France at the time of the French Revolution, ---.

- A) the practice was still medieval for the most part, especially in rural areas
- B) common problems encountered by people included cataracts, sprains, burns, and broken bones
- C) most doctors became aware that good food and hygienic conditions played a part in health
- D) the health of workers should have been seen in the light of employment conditions
- E) consulting a doctor was usually too expensive for people to afford

36

Even though Chinese children do not have difficulty in producing the sounds of their own language, ---.

- other languages are commonly used due to the
- A) increasing number of immigrants speaking specific dialects
- B) some of those may be bilingual instead of speaking just one language
- C) they may have trouble separating and recognising these sounds as individual units
- D) their orientation towards other cultures is influenced by many factors, such as upbringing and education
- E) written Chinese is essentially in a unified form unlike the spoken language

37

---, they are more likely to become victims of cybercrimes when compared to adults.

- A) Given that peers who have friends engaging in cybercrime tend to commit cybercrimes
- B) As though offenders are young people who have the technical skills needed to carry out cybercrimes
- C) Because teenagers rely on the Internet for everyday activities, from communicating with friends to shopping
- D) Now that the exact number of young victims of cybercrime is difficult to know for sure
- E) Just as law enforcement and experts recommend that parents remain involved in children's online behaviour

38

A strong unifying factor in the Islamic empire, beside the Islamic religion, was the Arabic language, ---.

- A) although various parts of the empire also used Persian, Syriac, or other languages
- B) so many of the works of the ancients have been preserved because they were translated into Arabic
- C) whereas a number of learning centres appeared throughout the Islamic empire
- D) as there are several factors that contributed to the flourishing of science in the Islamic civilisation
- E) but the Arabs came into contact with a large number of cultures, such as those of India and China

39

Activism has generally been seen as one of the catalysts for the growth of the public relations profession ---.

- A) although public relations has been perceived as necessary for activist organisations both to make their cases and to sustain their organisations
- B) because some of the most significant periods of development in the field have featured high levels of activism
- C) in order that activists practise public relations using the strategies and tactics of the field to achieve their goals
- D) unless activists recognise a problem, feel empowered to seek information, and are likely to reorganise to address that
- E) so that the position of the people who engage in activism could be driven by political, religious, or economic ideology

40

Immediately after hatching, baby ducklings that see a large object move past them will follow the object ---.

- A) because it could be a duck, a cardboard box pulled by a string, or even a person
- B) as though the object passing by is their mother, regardless of what it actually is
- C) in case ducklings have an instinctive drive to follow the first thing that passes by
- D) even if a large object or creature appearing before them triggers an instinctive response
- E) when animals learn something very fast once the learning process is triggered

41

Bullies get what they want in the short term but may suffer in the long term ---.

- A) in case they are idolised by their weaker peers who mistake bullying for being strong and brave
- B) so many of them may cause irreversible harm to the lives of their victims
- C) as aggression lowers their social desirability and they increasingly associate with kids exhibiting problematic behaviours
- D) even though statistics suggest that more than one quarter of children at school are exposed to bullying
- E) because this may not be the case for some of the bullies who remain disguised as strong characters

42

According to what records show, as well as being capable of tracking celestial bodies such as the Sun, Moon and other planets, Aztecs also managed to create a solar calendar.

- Kayıtların gösterdiğine göre, Aztekler hem Güneş, Ay ve diğer gezegenler gibi gök cisimlerini takip edebilmiş hem de bir güneş takvimi yapabilmişlerdir.
- Kayıtların gösterdiğine göre, Aztekler Güneş, Ay ve diğer gezegenler gibi gök cisimlerini takip ederek bir güneş takvimi yapmayı başarmışlardır.
- Kayıtlar gösteriyor ki Aztekler Güneş, Ay ve diğer gezegenler gibi gök cisimlerini takip etme yetenekleriyle bir güneş takvimi yapmayı da başaramışlardır.
- Kayıtların gösterdiğine göre, Aztekler Güneş, Ay ve diğer gezegenler gibi gök cisimlerini takip edebilmenin yanı sıra bir güneş takvimi yapmayı da başarmışlardır.
- Kayıtlarda gösterilene göre, bir güneş takvimi yapmayı başaran Aztekler Güneş, Ay ve gezegenlerin yanı sıra diğer gök cisimlerini de takip edebilmişlerdir.

43

Most research in the area of career development and its relationship to students indicates that a very high proportion of students in high school need guidance in planning a career.

- Kariyer gelişimi ve bunun öğrencilerle olan ilişkisi alanındaki çoğu araştırma lisedeki öğrencilerin çok büyük bir kısmının kariyer planlamada yardıma ihtiyaç duyduğunu göstermektedir.
- Lisedeki öğrencilerin çok büyük bir kısmının kariyer planlama için tavsiye istediği, kariyer gelişimi ve bunun öğrencilerle olan ilişkisi alanındaki çoğu araştırmada gösterilmektedir.
- Kariyer gelişimi ve bunun öğrencilerle olan ilişkisi alanındaki çoğu araştırmaya göre, lisedeki öğrencilerin çok büyük bir kısmı kariyer planlaması yapabilmek için yardıma ihtiyaç duymaktadır.
- Kariyer planlaması için tavsiye almak isteyen lise öğrencilerinin oranının çok büyük olduğunu kariyer gelişimi ve bunun öğrencilerle olan ilişkisi alanındaki çoğu araştırma göstermektedir.
- Kariyer gelişimi ve bunun öğrencilerle olan ilişkisi alanındaki çoğu araştırma gösteriyor ki kariyer planlamada yardıma ihtiyaç duyan öğrencilerin çok büyük bir bölümü lisededir.

44

Babylonians, who used windmills for irrigation in 700 BCE, were among the first societies to replace the strength of men and animals with mechanical power.

- MÖ 700 yılında insan ve hayvan gücünü mekanik güç ile değiştiren ilk toplumlar arasında olan Babilliler, sulama için yel değirmenlerini kullanmışlardır.
- Babilliler, MÖ 700 yılında sulama için yel değirmenlerini kullanan ve insan ve hayvan gücünü mekanik güç ile değiştiren ilk toplumlar arasındaydı.
- MÖ 700 yılında sulama için yel değirmenlerini kullanan Babilliler, insan ve hayvan gücünü mekanik güç ile değiştiren ilk toplumlar arasındaydı.
- Babilliler, MÖ 700 yılında sulama için yel değirmenlerini kullanmışlar ve insan ve hayvan gücünü mekanik güç ile değiştiren ilk toplumlardan biri olmuşlardır.
- MÖ 700 yılında insan ve hayvan gücünü mekanik güç ile değiştiren Babilliler, sulama için yel değirmenlerini kullanan ilk toplumlar arasındaydı.

45

Were it to be granted that behaviour therapy is based on theories of learning, there is still little agreement about which learning theories or principles are applicable.

- Öğrenme teorileri veya prensiplerinin uygulanabilirliği konusunda hâlâ yeterince fikir birliği olmamasına rağmen davranış terapisinin öğrenme teorilerine dayandığı kabul edilir.
- Davranış terapisinin öğrenme teorilerine dayandığı kabul edilecek olsa dahi hangi öğrenme teorileri veya prensiplerinin uygulanabilir olduğu hakkında hâlâ çok az fikir birliği vardır.
- Davranış terapisinin öğrenme teorilerine dayandığı kabul edilse bile hangi öğrenme teorileri veya prensiplerinin uygulanması gerektiği konusunda hâlâ çok az fikir birliği vardır.
- Hangi öğrenme teorileri veya prensiplerinin uygulanabilir olduğu konusunda hâlâ çok az fikir birliği olmasına rağmen davranış terapisinin öğrenme teorilerine dayandığı kabul edilir.
- Hangi öğrenme teorileri veya prensiplerinin uygulanması gerektiği hakkında hâlâ çok az fikir birliği varken davranış terapisinin öğrenme teorilerine dayandığı kabul edilir.

46

In the context of students with disabilities, assessment refers to gathering information about a student in order both to identify the strengths of the student and to decide what special educational support he or she needs.

- Engelli öğrenciler bağlamında değerlendirme, hem öğrencinin yeteneklerini belirlemek hem de ihtiyaç duyduğu özel eğitim desteğinin ne olduğuna karar vermek için öğrenci hakkında bilgi toplamak anlamına gelir.
- A) Engelli öğrencilerin değerlendirilmesi bağlamında hem öğrencinin yeteneklerini belirlemek hem de ihtiyaç duyduğu özel eğitim desteğinin ne olduğuna karar vermek için öğrenci hakkında bilgi toplanır.
- B) Yalnızca öğrencinin yeteneklerini belirlemek değil aynı zamanda ihtiyaç duyduğu özel eğitim desteğinin ne olduğuna karar vermek için de öğrenci hakkında bilgi toplamaya engelli öğrenciler bağlamında değerlendirme denir.
- C) Engelli öğrenciler bağlamında değerlendirme ile kastedilen yalnızca öğrencinin yeteneklerini belirlemek değil aynı zamanda ihtiyaç duyduğu özel eğitim desteğinin ne olduğuna karar vermek için öğrenci hakkında bilgi toplamaktır.
- D) Bir öğrenci hakkında bilgi toplamak, engelli öğrenciler bağlamında hem öğrencinin yeteneklerini belirlemek hem de ihtiyaç duyduğu özel eğitim desteğinin ne olduğuna karar vermek için yapılan değerlendirme demektir.
- E)

47

One of the main changes that technological development brought to the home during the 20th century was the proliferation of labour-saving machines that helped to relieve domestic chores.

- Ev işlerini hafifletmeye yardımcı olarak iş gücü tasarrufu sağlayan makinelerin hızla artması 20. yüzyılda teknolojik gelişmenin eve getirdiği temel değişikliklerden biri olmuştur.
- A) 20. yüzyılda teknolojik gelişmenin eve getirdiği temel değişikliklerden biri ev işlerini hafifletmeye yardımcı olan iş gücü tasarrufu sağlayan makinelerin hızla artışıydı.
- B) 20. yüzyılda teknolojik gelişmenin eve getirdiği temel değişikliklerden biri de ev işlerini hafifletmeye yardımcı olan makinelerle iş gücünden tasarrufun hızla artmasıydı.
- C) 20. yüzyılda teknolojik gelişmenin eve getirdiği değişiklikler arasında, hızla artan ve iş gücü tasarrufu sağlayan makinelerin ev işlerini hafifletmeye yardımcı olması da vardı.
- D) Ev işlerini hafifletmeye yardımcı olan ve iş gücü tasarrufu sağlayan makinelerin hızla artması 20. yüzyılda teknolojik gelişmenin eve getirdiği temel değişikliklerden biriydi.
- E)

48

Modern kimyanın öncüsü olan simya bir laboratuvar bilimidir ve bu nedenle uygulaması, büyü gibi diğer uygulamaların olduğu kadar halk arasında yaygın değildi.

- Alchemy, the precursor of modern chemistry, was a science of the laboratory, and thus its practice was not as widespread among the public as was the other practices such as magic.
- A) Alchemy was the precursor of modern chemistry and a science of the laboratory; hence, its practice was not widely acknowledged among the public like other practices such as magic.
- B) As the precursor of modern chemistry, alchemy was a science practised in the laboratory; therefore, it was not as common as the others practised among the public like magic.
- C) Alchemy, the precursor of modern chemistry, was a science of the laboratory, and accordingly, it was not as prevalent among the public as magic, which was one of the other practices.
- D) As the precursor of modern chemistry, alchemy was practised as a science in the laboratory; nevertheless, it was not as widespread among the public as were the other practices such as magic.
- E)

49

Soğuk Savaş'ın tohumlarının 1945 Yalta Konferansı'nda, Birleşik Krallık, Sovyetler Birliği ve ABD'nin savaş sonrası Avrupası'nın şekli planlamak için buluştuğlarında atıldığı düşünülmektedir.

- The seeds of the Cold War are thought to have been planted at the Yalta Conference in 1945, when the shape of post-war Europe was being planned by Britain, the Soviet Union, and the USA.
- A) It is believed that the seeds of the Cold War were planted at the 1945 Yalta Conference during which Britain, the Soviet Union, and the USA came together and planned the shape of post-war Europe.
- B) The Yalta Conference was where the seeds of the Cold War are thought to have been planted as Britain, the Soviet Union, and the USA met there in 1945 to plan the shape of post-war Europe.
- C) The seeds of the Cold War are thought to have been planted at the Yalta Conference of 1945, when Britain, the Soviet Union, and the USA met to plan the shape of post-war Europe.
- D) At the Yalta Conference of 1945, Britain, the Soviet Union, and the USA planned the shape of Europe in the post-war period, and it is thought that the seeds of the Cold War were planted there.
- E)

50

1980'li yılların ortasından bu yana pek çok ulus, suyun sınırsız bir meta olmadığını ve bu değerli kaynağı gelecek nesiller için korumak amacıyla adımlar atılması gerektiğini fark etmeye başlamıştır.

- A) Many nations, since the mid-1980s, have realised that water cannot be considered an infinite commodity and that steps need to be taken to preserve this valuable resource for future generations.
- B) Recognising water as a finite commodity since the mid-1980s, many nations have taken steps to be able to conserve this precious resource for future generations.
- C) Since the mid-1980s many nations have come to realise that water is not a limitless commodity and that steps have to be taken in order to protect this valuable resource for future generations.
- D) Since the mid-1980s many nations have come to understand that water is not an unlimited commodity and that they have to take action to preserve this vital resource for future generations.
- E) From the mid-1980s it has become clear to many nations that water is not an endless commodity, leading them to take necessary steps to protect this valuable resource for future generations.

51

Hava fotoğrafçılığı, düşman siper tahkimatlarının haritalandırılmasının Batı Cephesi'ndeki tıkanmayı kırmaya fayda sağlayacağı umuduyla ilk defa I. Dünya Savaşı'nda kullanılmıştır.

- A) Aerial photography was used for the first time in World War I in the hope that mapping enemy trench fortifications would help break the deadlock on the Western Front.
- B) Aerial photography, used for the first time in World War I in the hope that the deadlock on the Western Front would be broken, helped enemy trench fortifications to be mapped.
- C) Aerial photography was used for the first time in World War I in the hope that enemy trench fortifications would be mapped to help break the deadlock on the Western Front.
- D) Aerial photography was used for the first time in World War I in the hope of mapping enemy trench fortifications, which would help break the deadlock on the Western Front.
- E) Aerial photography, which helped map the enemy trench fortifications, was used for the first time in World War I in the hope that it would break the deadlock on the Western Front.

52

Bronzun silahlar ve aletler için yoğun bir şekilde kullanıldığı Bronz Çağı'nda bile insanlar, süslemeden başka hiçbir şey için kullanılmayan yumuşak bir metal olan altına ilgi göstermişlerdir.

- A) When bronze was employed heavily for weapons and tools, even people in the Bronze Age showed interest in gold, used for nothing other than adornment, as it was a soft metal.
- B) Even in the Bronze Age people showed interest in gold, which was a soft metal employed for nothing other than adornment whereas bronze was used heavily for weapons and tools.
- C) Even when bronze was used heavily for weapons and tools in the Bronze Age, people were attracted to gold, which was a soft metal employed for nothing but adornment.
- D) When bronze was used heavily for weapons and tools, even people in the Bronze Age showed interest in the soft metal gold but it was employed for nothing but adornment.
- E) Even in the Bronze Age, when bronze was used heavily for weapons and tools, people showed interest in gold, which was a soft metal employed for nothing other than adornment.

53

Leonardo da Vinci'nin mimari planlarının hiçbirisi gerçekleştirilmemiş olsa da çoğu o zamanlar biliniyordu ve Roma'daki Aziz Petrus Bazilikası gibi binalarda büyük bir etkisi olmuştur.

- A) Although none of Leonardo da Vinci's architectural plans were executed, many were known at the time and had a major influence on such buildings as St. Peter's Basilica in Rome.
- B) None of Leonardo da Vinci's architectural plans, which greatly influenced such buildings as St. Peter's Basilica in Rome, were executed although they were mostly known of in that period.
- C) Despite being known at the time and having a major influence on such buildings as St. Peter's Basilica in Rome, none of Leonardo da Vinci's architectural plans were executed.
- D) Leonardo da Vinci's architectural plans, none of which were executed, were known at the time and had a major influence on such buildings as St. Peter's Basilica in Rome.
- E) While many were known of at the time, none of Leonardo da Vinci's architectural plans were executed to influence such great buildings as St. Peter's Basilica in Rome.

54

Although some people have a natural passion for networking – namely, the extroverts who love and thrive on social interaction – many understandably see it as exploitative and inauthentic. However, in today's world, networking has become an absolute necessity for success. --- For example, they can lead to more job and business opportunities, broader and deeper knowledge, improved capacity to innovate, faster advancement, and greater status and authority. Building and nurturing professional relationships also improve the quality of work and increase job satisfaction.

- A) A mountain of research shows that professional networks have several merits.
- B) An introvert can choose which motivational focus to bring to networking.
- C) Networking is about seeing how your interests and goals align with those of people you meet.
- D) Using some strategies can help you overcome a dislike for networking.
- E) The quality and productivity of networking depend upon many aspects.

55

In the Islamic world, the art of calligraphy, ornamental writing, held a place of honour even higher than the art of textiles. The faithful wanted to reproduce the Koran's sacred words in as beautiful a script as human hands could contrive. Passages from the Koran appeared not only on the fragile pages of books but also on the walls of buildings, for example, in the mosaic band above the outer ring of columns inside the Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem. ---- The scribe had to possess exceptional spiritual refinement, as attested by an ancient Arabic proverb that proclaims, "Purity of writing is purity of soul".

- A) Calligraphy held an elevated position among the arts, especially in China.
- B) The practice of calligraphy was itself a holy task and required long and arduous training.
- C) One of the renowned centres of Arabic calligraphy was the city of Kufa.
- D) As with Hebrew and other Semitic languages, the usual practice was to write in consonants only.
- E) Some of the masterworks of Arabic calligraphy have survived to this date.

56

Beginning in the mid-1990s, excavations at Göbekli Tepe revealed a series of circular enclosures each containing T-shaped stone pillars several metres high. Surrounding these are rectangular buildings. All this would be unsurprising, except that Göbekli Tepe dates back to a period before the origin of agriculture, undermining the notion that hunter-gatherers did not build monuments. Archaeologists cannot know why it was built but it seems it was not a living space. --- However, the stone pillars are too large to have been carried by small groups. The main building evidence suggests groups were coming from other regions to meet there.

- A) Carved imagery on the stones suggests that the people using the place were male as there are no obvious female representations.
- B) There is no source of water or evidence of permanent fireplaces so few people can have resided there all year round.
- C) Archaeologists have found animal bones and fragments of pottery in the area.
- D) Until recently archaeologists did not know anything as unique a place as Göbekli Tepe could exist.
- E) A few human skulls have been found at the site, but it is hard to determine which gender they belong to.

57

Working memory has been thought of as a temporary and limited capacity network that sustains the current contents of information processing. In other words, it allows us to remember an item while we think of it. ---- To keep the information in working memory long enough to use it or manipulate it, one must selectively attend to the desired information while filtering out irrelevant input. However, although working memory is linked to performance in several academic and cognitive areas, it is absolutely critical for learning.

- A) For example, when looking up a phone number, we hold the number in working memory until we use it.
- B) For people unable to filter information, all information becomes important and the person can easily be overwhelmed.
- C) Consequently, to become transferred into the long-term memory systems, the person needs to spend additional time to focus on the information.
- D) The ability to use alternating attentional skills improves during early adolescence and depends on task demands.
- E) Meanwhile, the ability to understand learning and to analyse people's own performance is also important.

58

People in the movie industry voted Marlon Brando as one of the top ten film attractions in the US from 1955 to 1958. During the 1960s, however, his career had more downs than ups. In 1962, a major Hollywood studio decided to remake *Mutiny on the Bounty*, which had originally been filmed in 1935. The movie was a disaster at the box office. It failed to earn even half of its enormous budget. — He was criticised for his tantrums on the set and for trying to alter the script. Off the set, he ate too much and would not associate with the cast and crew. For the rest of the 1960s Brando acted in several movies, but none of them was considered to be of very high quality.

- A) The New York theatre critics voted him Broadway's Most Promising Actor for his performance in 1946.
- B) Brando's excessive self-indulgence reached its height during the filming of this movie.
- C) He began to study with the famous acting coach Stella Adler at the Actors' Studio, a very important acting school.
- D) Brando's career was reborn in 1972 with his portrayal of mafia leader Don Corleone in *The Godfather*.
- E) The unhappy family life Brando had as a child was mirrored in his own family life as an adult.

59

At the end of the Roman Republic, the founding of the Roman Empire in 27 BCE marked the beginning of the most successful period in Rome's history. — In the early years of the empire, most emperors were the relatives of former emperors. However, as time went on, it became common for generals to seize power, but this led to instability. In the 5th century AD, a combination of internal tensions and foreign threats caused the western half of the Roman Empire to collapse.

- A) From this point on, Rome was no longer ruled by elected officials but by an emperor.
- B) Rather than guarding the empire's borders, the generals fought among themselves.
- C) Since they believed in democracy, they were electing a commander every two years.
- D) After overthrowing the monarchy, the Romans decided not to let any one person become too powerful.
- E) They soon realised that militarily a superior army was what they needed the most.

60

(I) For more than a thousand years, the pictorial language of ancient Egyptian hieroglyphs was forgotten and no one could translate it. (II) The breakthrough came in 1799, when Napoleon's army found a stone in Egypt which was named the Rosetta Stone. (III) The same text was inscribed on it in three ancient scripts: hieroglyphs, demotic (everyday) Egyptian, and ancient Greek. (IV) As only pharaohs and priests could write in hieroglyphs, there was a demotic writing for the ordinary Egyptians. (V) By comparing passages of the scripts, French scholar Jean-François Champollion decoded the hieroglyphs and unlocked the secrets of the pharaohs' tombs.

- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

61

(I) As new technologies have become available, the opportunities for advertising have broadened. (II) Newspapers and magazines have been a significant vehicle for advertising since the 17th century. (III) When radio networks were established in the first half of the 20th century, people used advertising to bring in revenue and then in the 1950s television introduced a further medium that owes its effectiveness to the wide range of means that can be used to promote a product. (IV) In the late 20th century, on the other hand, the introduction and extended use of the Internet and e-commerce had an enormous initial growth for the advertising industry. (V) Manufacturers advertise their products on their distribution vans; some also have special promotional vehicles that they use in campaigns where they take their products to public places or special shows to advertise them.

- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

62

(I) The land of Sumer, southern Mesopotamia from south of Baghdad to the marshlands at the head of the Persian Gulf, has been called the 'heartland of cities'. (II) Here we find ample evidence for two major developments in human history: the beginnings of urban life and the formation of the first states. (III) Many theories on these landmark developments rely on archaeological data from this region. (IV) Although these theories may debate the causes, mechanisms, and relationships between urbanisation and state formation, they agree that cities and states developed in the context of a rich agricultural regime dependent on the fertile alluvial plains created by the Tigris and Euphrates rivers. (V) However, as town dwelling in Sumer was undergoing its organic development, some evidence suggests that the shift to urbanisation involved the introduction of a new form of settlement, the 'city-state'.

- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

63

(I) Carework refers to the work of caring for others, including unpaid care for family members and friends, as well as paid care for others. (II) Carework includes taking care of children, the elderly, and the sick, as well as domestic work such as cleaning and cooking. (III) In certain societies, carework is often taught to children as an important step to becoming an altruistic and considerate person. (IV) By referring to the term 'carework', scholars and advocates highlight that care is not simply a natural response to those in need, but hard physical, mental, and emotional work, which is often unequally distributed. (V) Because care tends to be economically devalued, many scholars who study carework emphasise the skill required for care, and the importance of valuing care.

- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

64

(I) Throughout the ancient world, clothing was made from a relatively limited number of things. (II) Some societies used clothing for modesty, and clothing in that case was simply for decoration or for warmth. (III) In time, ancient peoples learned to pound the fibres of the flax plant into threads to make linen, which was woven into cloth. (IV) In Asia, silk was produced from the cocoons of silk worms, but silk remained scarce and expensive. (V) With these materials, people in the ancient world created a range of clothing that kept them warm and satisfied desires for decoration and style.

- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

65

(I) During the ice age, the Sea of Marmara and the Black Sea were mere freshwater lakes, separated by two valleys now known as the Bosphorus and Dardanelle straits. (II) The earliest settlements in the region now called Istanbul were founded by migrants from the Greek town of Megara around 660 BCE. (III) Around 6000 BCE, with the melting of the ice caps, the sea rose up to overflow its banks; discoveries in prehistoric settlements in the Kadıköy, Fikirtepe, and Pendik districts of Istanbul include organic remains of life that could survive in both fresh and salt water. (IV) Prehistoric settlements were also discovered under the Hippodrome, at the Hagia Irene and Archaeology Museum; and more recently at Yenikapı, Üsküdar, and Sirkeci, during the excavations of the stations to serve the Marmaray Rail. (V) The discoveries at Yenikapı alone, which date to the 4th century BCE, have unceremoniously reset the clock on Istanbul's ancient history.

- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

Most research on childhood is conducted in Western, industrial cultures. However, there is a growing body of cross-cultural studies highlighting both similarities and differences in childhood around the world. Secure maternal attachment, for example, is less common in Germany, a culture that values autonomy, than in Japan, a culture that values community. Guatemalan mothers always sleep with their babies, who fall asleep without the rituals and problems typical among American babies. Attitudes towards school achievement also vary. Japanese and Chinese mothers expect more from their children than do American mothers, and their children outperform Americans. Some children spend their first years in constant proximity to their mother, some in day care centres. Some children watch younger siblings or work in factories, some attend school. Some children live in extended families, an increasing number live with a single parent. Despite these differences, however, children everywhere show a zest for learning, play, and friendship, and a strong feeling to make sense out of their ever-changing world.

66 Which of the following points is not mentioned in the passage?

- A) The amount of independency in a child
- B) The importance of establishing strong moral values in childhood
- C) The structure of the family in which children live
- D) Whether or not a child is accompanied to bed by a parent
- E) How success at school is perceived by a parent

67 One can understand from the passage that parents' higher academic expectations from their children

- A) could be one of the reasons why children run into some psychological trouble at school
- B) lead to some variations in terms of how children view success
- C) can have a positive impact on children's achievement at school
- D) could cause some children to desire to be closer to their parents
- E) is the reason why American students do better than children from other nationalities

68 What is the passage mainly about?

- A) A lot of research has been undertaken around the world to investigate if children's psychology is affected by how and where they are raised.
- B) Although there are marked variations in how children are raised across the world, along with the differences in where they live, they all share some common inclinations or desires.
- C) The way children are raised by parents of different nationalities has more of an impact on their personality than it does on their academic achievement.
- D) The way children are educated significantly differs across countries, but research has yet to find out if there are discernible patterns in terms of how this affects their character.
- E) The psychological aspects of raising children might be so important that every parent should carefully consider the impact they might have on their children's academic lives.

Occupying a continent with a land area only slightly smaller than the neighbouring states of the US, Australia is a country characterised by distance, diversity, and change. Indigenous Australians have lived on the continent for over 50,000 years, or 2,000 generations. Identification with land, cultural diversity, and mobility strongly characterise Indigenous Australians. At the time of European settlement in 1788, their population has been estimated at between 300,000 and one million, with 600 tribes each with its distinct territory, language, and culture. Today, there are still 170 Indigenous languages that are spoken by 21 percent of those over five years of age. Since European settlement, the increasingly multicultural character of Australian society has been the result of successive waves of immigration, predominantly from the UK and Europe. Apart from the Indigenous languages, 111 languages other than English are spoken in the country. Therefore, the initial phase of multicultural education in Australia was primarily conceived as a project to improve the educational opportunities of cultural and linguistic minorities. However, from this early experience, it was realised that new visions of multicultural education were needed to reconstitute mainstream social and educational practices in the interests of all.

- 69 It is stated in the passage that multicultural education in Australia was ---.
- A) introduced to this distant continent long before the European settlement in 1788
 - B) thought to be a suitable model for Indigenous Australians to enrich their languages
 - C) assumed to offer educational opportunities for minority groups
 - D) designed to secure the survival of other European languages spoken on the continent
 - E) seen as the direct outcome of the large waves of immigration from Europe
- 70 It can be inferred from the passage that Australia ---.
- A) was characterised by cultural and linguistic diversity even before the European settlement
 - B) has experienced a considerable change in the age mix of its population
 - C) has a population mostly consisting of residents who were born overseas
 - D) had a hard time dealing with migration, which caused a steady increase in its population
 - E) shows cultural diversity more than other countries despite its relatively small land area
- 71 The underlined verb 'reconstitute' in the passage is closest in meaning to ---.
- A) deny
 - B) continue
 - C) confuse
 - D) transform
 - E) threaten

A nearly universal problem in research with human subjects is the impossibility, from both a practical and an ethical standpoint, of keeping research subjects unaware that they are participating in a research project. Unfortunately, the mere recognition that they are being observed can exert a profound influence on the behaviour of research participants. Also, recognition of various features of an experimental design can cause research participants to make assumptions regarding what the experimenter is hoping to observe and to alter their behaviour accordingly. This phenomenon is widely known as the Hawthorn effect, named for an industrial-engineering study conducted in 1926 at Western Electric's Hawthorn works, a telephone assembly factory in Chicago. The researchers were investigating the effect of different levels of ambient light on worker productivity. The experiment was performed by reducing the amount of light in the factory over a period of several days. The unexpected result was that the women working in the factory continued to work at the same high level of productivity even when lighting was reduced to the point where they were assembling telephones in near-total darkness.

- 72 We learn from the passage that the Hawthorn effect ---.
- A) is mainly related to how the participants in a research study feel
 - B) is the top reason why some scholarly studies might result in debatable findings
 - C) is more likely to be observed in long-term studies that take place in factory settings
 - D) describes a psychological state in which research participants might behave differently
 - E) might imply that observational studies involve some kind of unethical research design
- 73 Which of the following is true of research subjects in scientific experiments?
- A) They feel the need to act ethically even if what they do is not practical enough.
 - B) They behave in diverse ways based on their own ethical standpoint.
 - C) They usually tend to act in line with what they think the researcher expects.
 - D) They try hard to perform well under poor conditions if the researcher tells them to do so.
 - E) They guess the results of the study as accurately as possible to help the researcher.
- 74 What is the main idea of the passage?
- A) There are several ethical factors leading to inaccurate findings in studies on human behaviour.
It is easy for researchers to draw reliable conclusions
 - B) when they observe the behaviour of participants in their work environment.
Participants in a study can impact on the findings
 - C) when they know they are being observed and/or behave according to scientists' expectations.
Subjects usually develop methods for pinpointing
 - D) clues as to what the researcher expects to find as a result of a natural observational study.
People in industrial settings perform their job more
 - E) productively when they recognise an indication of observation.

Beginning in infancy, children rely on interactions with their parents to help them make sense of the world. Researchers have labelled such 'serve and return' interactions. An infant makes a sound or looks at an object – that is the serve – and her parents return the serve by responding to her babbles and cries with gestures, facial expressions, and speech. More than any other experiences in infancy, these rudimentary interactions trigger the development and strengthening of connections among the regions of the brain that control emotion, cognition, language, and memory. A second crucial role that parents play early on is as external regulators of their children's stress. When parents behave harshly or unpredictably – especially at moments when their children are upset – the children are less likely over time to develop the ability to manage strong emotions and respond effectively to stressful situations. By contrast, when a child's parents respond to her jangled emotions in a sensitive and measured way, she is more likely to learn that she herself has the capacity to cope with her feelings, even intense and unpleasant ones. That is, if a home environment can have a positive impact on a child's development, it can also do the opposite.

75 Which of the following can be understood about 'serve and return' interactions?

- There is a direct connection between this type of
- A) interaction and the baby's cognitive and emotional development.
- B) There are a variety of experiences as influential as 'serve and return' to help control emotions in infancy.
- The influence of this type of interaction dramatically
- C) decreases as infants grow older and make more sense of the world.
- D) Researchers have underestimated the influence of these interactions by labelling them as insignificant.
- Children's reliance on this type of interaction may
- E) encourage parents to overuse their body language and mimics.

76 Which of the following is true about parents' roles as emotional regulators?

- A) As long as parents predict their children's biological needs, children will be able to regulate their emotions.
- When children are not upset, they can competently
- B) handle the pressure of a stressful situation without their parents' help.
- Children can hardly respond to their parents since the
- C) majority of parents exercise control over their children's feelings.
- Unless parents are gentle and consistent in their
- D) reactions to their children, children might fail to learn how to manage their feelings properly.
- E) The more intense an emotion is, the less likely for a parent to intervene to control the infant's reaction.

77 What is the passage mainly about?

- A) The outcomes of negative interactions in infancy
- B) The significance of parental reactions in the early years of childhood
- C) The ways to improve an infant's cognitive functions
- D) The reasons behind the failure of emotional control
- E) Environmental factors putting infants in a negative mood

When the Gaelic nations immigrated en masse to the New World in the 19th century, they took not only their Catholic beliefs but those of their ancestors, and the Halloween night traditions and customs that had been handed down for centuries. Until the arrival of the Scots and the Irish, American puritanical beliefs had suppressed the celebration of most festivals, but the Gaels were insistent on keeping their identities. North America was hungry for these new immigrants' Halloween night festivities with their colourful costumes, dancing, fireside games and fortune-telling, and it took on a life of its own, spreading across Canada and the US, a fertile ground for a festival seeped in folklore and the supernatural. As Halloween traditions became established in America, they also adopted key components such as the pumpkin, a vegetable not native to Europe, candy corn, and the custom of trick-or-treating. Companies were quick to cash in on the budding holiday and by the early 20th century, greeting cards, paper decorations and costumes were all available for Halloween. Quickly the holiday had been repackaged, gift wrapped in orange and black, and was ready to sell back to the nations who inspired it, via television and film. By the 21st century, Halloween gained a worldwide fame and just like the folklore and customs that encouraged its creation, the spooky celebration continues to be shaped and evolve, adopting other traditions, from the gothic monsters of literature to horror movie icons.

78 Before the arrival of the Gaelic nations to the New World, ---.

- American society had moral attitudes so strict that they
- A) tried to prohibit people from celebrating certain festivals
- B) the Gaels were unaware of the fact that they could not maintain their identities and folk traditions
- C) Halloween night traditions were deemed to have been exercised by the eccentric people in the society
- D) the New World had already been familiar with the customs of Halloween
- E) American society had its share of immigrants, which helped shape their way of thinking in a diverse way

79 It can be inferred from the passage that ---.

- A) Halloween traditions began to turn into commercial commodities with the turn of the 20th century
- B) the companies using TV and film as an advertising medium found certain types of Halloween products more profitable than others
- C) the adoption of Halloween customs by masses has enabled the horror movie genre to regain its popular status
- D) Halloween made way for some other non-American traditions to spread across the world at the beginning of the 20th century
- E) Halloween night festivities have lost some of their scary features in this millennium

80 What is the primary purpose of the author?

- A) To emphasise the role of Gaelic communities in enriching the cultural atmosphere of America
- B) To elaborate on the role of folklore and the supernatural in shaping Halloween as a festival
- C) To question the reasons why the Halloween traditions of Gaelic communities were subjected to restrictions
- D) To show the transformation that Halloween traditions have gone through over the centuries in America
- E) To criticise the commercialisation of cultural items for the sake of gaining profit

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